



Board Names Dr. Sandra G. Treadway as Librarian of Virginia

The Library Board has announced that Dr. Sandra Gioia Treadway will succeed Nolan T. Yelich as Librarian of Virginia effective July 1, 2007. Dr. Treadway previously served as deputy director of the Library of Virginia, overseeing the agency's six divisions. The Library Board has had appointment authority for the position of state librarian since 1996.

Dr. Treadway joined the staff of the Library of Virginia in 1978 as an associate editor and copyeditor, a position she held until 1982. From 1980 until 1987 Dr. Treadway was also an adjunct history professor at Virginia Commonwealth University. An expert in the field of women's history, her teaching and research fields are United States history since 1865; 19th- and 20th-century Virginia history; American foreign relations, particularly late-19th-century colonial policy; and historical editing. She has been a coeditor of the Library's multi-volume *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* since 1983 and in 1991 became director of the Publications and Cultural Affairs Division. From March 1995 to February 1996 she served as acting chief of staff for the Library of Virginia and assisted in a major restructuring and reorganization of the Library in anticipation of the agency's move to its new facility. In February 1996 she became deputy state librarian.

Treadway earned her undergraduate degree from Manhattanville College and her master's degree and doctorate in history from the University of Virginia. She will earn a master's



degree in library and information sciences from the University of Tennessee in August.

She is a member of numerous professional organizations including the American Library Association, American Historical Association, Virginia Library Association, Organization of American Historians, Southern Association for Women Historians,

and the Southern Historical Association. She served as president of the Southern Association for Women Historians, 2001–2002, and is the local arrangements chair for the 2007 annual conference of the Southern Historical Association.

Treadway is the author of *Women of Mark: A History of the Woman's Club of Richmond, Virginia, 1894–1994*. She is a coeditor of *Negotiating Boundaries of Southern Womanhood: Dealing with Powers That Be; Beyond Image and Convention: Explorations in Southern History; The Common Wealth: Treasures from the Collections of the Library of Virginia* and editor of volume five of *Journals of the Council of the State of Virginia*. She has published articles and chapters in numerous magazines and journals. Treadway is a frequent speaker and panelist at professional and community organization meetings.

"The Board could not have found a more knowledgeable and qualified applicant than Dr. Treadway. As the Library is the state's leading repository of printed materials and manuscripts related to Virginia's history and culture, it is important for the head of the Library of Virginia to be someone who is not only a librarian but also a historian. Sandy's knowledge and love for the Library and its collections make this a perfect fit," said incoming Board chair Mary Haviland.

SAVE THE DATE — 10.20.07

10TH ANNUAL LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA LITERARY AWARDS CELEBRATION



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Lee Smith to Host Awards Celebration

Award-winning author Lee Smith will host the 10th Annual Library of Virginia Literary Awards Celebration on October 20, 2007, at the Library of Virginia in Richmond. Smith, a native of Grundy in southwest Virginia, is the author of 11 novels, including *Oral History*, *Saving Grace*, *The Devil's Dream*, and *Fair and Tender Ladies*, as well as three collections of short stories and numerous articles and stories in periodicals and anthologies.

Her latest novel is *On Agate Hill*, the story of a woman in the post-Civil War South who risks everything to remain true to herself.

After graduation from Saint Catherine's School in Richmond, Smith attended Hollins College in Roanoke, graduating in 1967 with a bachelor of arts degree in English. While there, she wrote her first novel, *The Last Day the Dogbushes Bloomed*, which won a Book Club ...see **Smith**, pg. 5

Second Virginia Forum at the Library of Virginia Attracts a Crowd

The second Virginia Forum, an annual conference on Virginia history, took place at the Library of Virginia in Richmond on April 13–14, 2007. More than 200 people participated in 22 sessions devoted to such diverse topics as Virginia Indians, historical literature on the Jamestown settlement, ecology, religion, archival records, relations between the genders and races, and historical memory.



Stephen A. Atkins, chief, Chickahominy Tribe

One month before the official commemoration of English colonization of Virginia, the Virginia Forum brought together teachers, curators, archaeologists, anthropologists, antiquarians, environmentalists, geographers, demographers, students, journalists, editors, librarians, archivists, and folklorists from as far away as Arizona and Nova Scotia.

The conference opened with a panel discussion on the role of Virginia's Indians in the state's history. Kerenne Wood, Deanna Beacham, Powhatan Red Cloud-Owen, and Stephen Adkins, who is chief of the Chickahominy, reviewed how the early history of Virginia's Indian tribes has been portrayed and often misrepresented in historical literature. They also made use of their personal experiences to remind everyone that Indians remain a part of Virginia's history and culture to the present day.

Other presentations treated Nat Turner's Rebellion of 1831, the Grace Sherwood witchcraft episode of 1706, African American funerary art, Virginians and global economic change, and civilians in the Civil War, to mention a few of the many topics discussed. The producers of two documentaries on aspects of Massive Resistance in Virginia offered advance looks at their work, which is in progress.

One popular session featured Library of Virginia archivist Gregory E. Crawford and

College of William and Mary historian Melvin Patrick Ely who demonstrated how court records and other archival materials can be used to learn about the lives of Virginians, including enslaved and free African Americans before the Civil War, who did not leave diaries or letters for historians' use. In a related session, four educators described how they deployed a variety of documentary and visual resources to teach about African American life to children in Fairfax County.

The Library's current exhibition was tied to a Forum session titled "The Changing Historical Memory." *Myth and Memory: Understanding 400 Years of Virginia History* illustrates how different groups of Virginians employed anniversaries and commemorative events to reevaluate their places in the long history of the state. The

Library's Gregg Kimball used the exhibition's interactive component on state highway historical markers to discuss changing interpretations of Virginia's history during the twentieth century. University of Virginia graduate student Megan Stubbendeck, who worked on research for the exhibition as an intern at the Library in 2005, looked back to see how the volatile issues of the civil rights movement shaped the character of the 1957 commemoration of the settlement of Jamestown.

The second Virginia Forum took place when the first two scholarly histories of Virginia were published. The University of Virginia Press issued *Old Dominion, New Commonwealth: A History of Virginia, 1607–2007*, by Ronald L. Heinemann, John G. Kolp, Anthony S. Parent, Jr., and William G. Shade. The University Press of Kansas issued *Cradle of America: Four Centuries of Virginia History*, by Peter Wallenstein. In the final session of the Forum the authors discussed how they wrote their histories.

The first Virginia Forum was held under the sponsorship of Shenandoah University in Winchester in April 2006, and the third will be held at the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg on April 11–12, 2008.

—submitted by Brent Tarter,
Publications and Educational Services

STATE ARCHIVIST TO LEAD CoSA

State Archivist Conley L. Edwards III will be inaugurated as president of the Council of State Archivists at the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators' annual meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, July 18–21, 2007. The 2007 CoSA annual meeting will be held in conjunction with the NAGARA meeting.

The Council of State Archivists is a national organization comprising the individuals who serve as directors of the principal archival agencies in each state and territorial government. Under regulations of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, these individuals also serve as the state historical records coordinators who chair their respective State Historical Records Advisory Boards.

RETTIG ELECTED ALA PRESIDENT

James Rettig, the university librarian at the University of Richmond, has been elected president of the American Library Association for the 2008–2009 term. After serving a year as president-elect, Rettig will take office in July 2008. The ALA has a membership of more than 64,000 librarians, library trustees, and library supporters.

As ALA president, Rettig will serve as the association's chief spokesperson, representing it in various public forums, including testimony before Congress on issues related to ALA's mission. He also will preside over meetings of the ALA Council, its elected policy-making body.

A resident of Williamsburg, Rettig joined the University of Richmond in 1998. He previously held administrative and public service positions at the College of William and Mary, the University of Illinois at Chicago, the University of Dayton, and Murray State University. He holds a master's degree in English from Marquette University and a master's in library science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

{NOTE NEW WEB ADDRESS}

VISIT US ONLINE AT

www.lva.virginia.gov

Haviland to Lead State Library Board

Mary G. Haviland, of Abingdon, Virginia, has been elected chair of the Library Board. Appointed to the Board in 2002 by Governor Mark Warner, she currently serves as adjunct professor of art history at Emory & Henry College and at Virginia Highlands Community College. Haviland also is director of the 1912 Gallery at Emory & Henry College. She holds a bachelor's degree from Queens College, a master of library science degree from Emory University, and a master of arts degree in art history from Virginia Commonwealth University.

Haviland served as librarian at the University of Wisconsin's Steenbock Library of Agriculture from 1977 to 1978 and has worked as a librarian for the Chesterfield County Public Library system, Georgia State University Library, and Atlanta College of Art. She serves on the boards of the Washington County Public Library Foundation and the William King Regional Arts Center, and is a past member of the Washington County School Board and the Virginia School Boards Association.

Valerie Jean Mayo, of Colonial Beach, Virginia, was elected vice chair of the Library Board. Mayo is a partner in the Mayo & Mayo law firm and former chair of the Central Rappahannock Regional Library Board of Trustees. She holds a master of library science degree and a juris doctorate from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Library Board members are appointed by the governor and serve five-year terms. They are eligible for reappointment.

Governor Announces Partnership with Google to Improve Citizen Access to Digital Government

On April 30, 2007, in a press conference at the Library of Virginia, Governor Timothy M. Kaine announced a first-of-its-kind partnership between Virginia and Google Inc. that makes it easier for citizens to search and find relevant Web-based information and services on Virginia's state government Web sites.

State webmasters and Virginia.gov and Google staff members have worked together since January to implement a Sitemap Protocol, a standard that enables a Web site owner to better communicate the contents of a site to search engines so that more pages on the Web site are searchable.

"Transparent government is a high priority in Virginia," said Governor Kaine. "Our goal is simple, intuitive, and quick citizen access to every government resource. Our partnership with Google is one example of our many citizen-focused initiatives to simplify government and provide greater access to its services."

Virginia has also upgraded the search tool on the state portal to encompass the full range of government information citizens might be seeking. Using the Google custom service, Virginia now provides visitors to Virginia.gov the ability to search for information from all sectors of government, whether provided by a federal, state, or local government source.

Four of the most-visited state sites—the Department of Health Professions, Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Department of Conservation and Recreation, and the Library of Virginia—account for an average of 250,000 Web hits a month.

Google has assisted state officials in implementing these Web site improvements at no cost. The states of Arizona, California, and Utah also have partnered with Google in this pilot initiative.

"Connecting citizens with their government by offering the public better access to public sector information and services is consistent with Google's broader vision—to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful," said Eric Schmidt, Google chief executive officer. "As these partnerships contribute to better information exchange between state governments and citizens, we will be fulfilling our mission. These partnerships are among many that government agencies are pursuing with Google to better serve the public."

Almost 80,000 URLs from 27 Virginia.gov domains have already been added to the Google search engine through the initiative, and that number will continue to increase as others in state government join the project. The net result of the Google initiative is an increased ability for a citizen in need of service or information to quickly and intuitively find that information, even if—and especially if—the citizen doesn't know which agency provides it.

Secretary of Technology Aneesh Chopra secured a wide range of state agency participation in the Virginia pilot program on behalf of the Governor. The agencies represented in the pilot provide a wide range of services and information of value to citizens across the state.

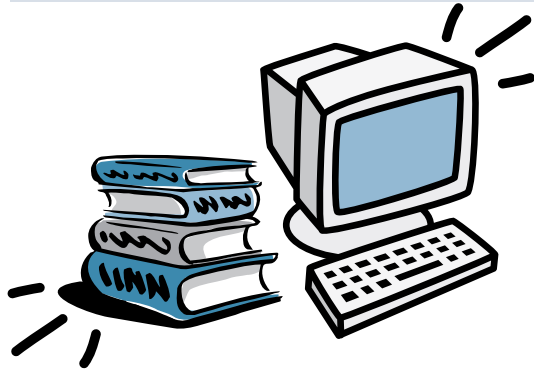
PALMER TO HEAD RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

Suzy Szasz Palmer has accepted the position of director of the Research and Information Services Division at the Library of Virginia, beginning her new role on June 25. Palmer comes to the Library from the University of Louisville where she was associate dean for collections, preservation, and digital initiatives. From 2003 through 2005 she was director of collection development and from January to October served as



librarian for public outreach in the Department of Special Collections: Rare Books & Photographic Archives. She worked at the Olin/Kroch/Uris libraries at Cornell University from 1979 until 2002, starting out as a reference and instruction librarian and rising to the position of head of public services in the Division of Rare & Manuscript Collections for the Kroch Library. Palmer served two stints as editor-

in-chief for *Microform & Imaging Review*, a quarterly journal on projects and digital imaging technology in libraries and archives. She was one of only two librarians on the editorial board for the revised edition of *The New Dictionary of the History of Ideas* and has written articles for the *Journal of Information Ethics*, *Kentucky Libraries*, and *Microform Review*, among others. Palmer has also served as a consultant on proposed reference sources for a number of companies. She earned her undergraduate degree in political philosophy and her master's degree in library science from Syracuse University.



Did you know...?

Anticipating expanded interest in Jamestown materials as a result of the 400th anniversary celebration, Library Reference Services has prepared three new research guides for our patrons. “**Jamestown and Seventeenth-Century Colonial Virginia**” pulls together histories, archaeological accounts, and biographies of Jamestown and its settlers from 1607 to 1692. Each entry includes a brief description to identify unique aspects of the books to help the reader with his selection. In addition, a listing of Jamestown topical Web sites is also included. “**Virginia, 1607–1622:**

Nonfiction and Historical Novels for Ages 5–15” features representative titles for a span of ages and reading levels. Titles range from the classic illustrated biography of Pocahontas by Ingri and Edgar Parin d’Aulaire to photo-illustrated books sponsored by the Jamestown Settlement. Also included are titles from older history series such as Landmark Books, Childhood of Famous Americans, and *American Heritage* Junior Library. Finally, “**Jamestown in Historical Fiction**” serves as a reader’s advisor to those who want to direct their penchant for historical fiction toward locales and characters involved in the Jamestown story.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Additional Jamestown Novels

As soon as our “Jamestown in Historical Fiction” research guide was completed, newly published novels about the English settlement appeared.

Matthew Sharpe’s satire, *Jamestown* (Soft Skull Press, 2007), envisions a post-apocalyptic version of the Jamestown settlement with refugees from a collapsing New York City fleeing to Virginia in an armored bus to set up a colony and look for oil. The familiar historical figures are present, but transformed into futuristic versions of themselves: John Smith is Jack Smith; John Rolfe is a communications specialist; and King James is James Stuart, CEO of the Manhattan Company.

A more serious historical novel, *The Weight of Smoke* (McPherson & Co., 2006) by George Robert Minkoff, focuses on Captain John Smith. Written in a poetic style, it takes a romantic view of its protagonist as well as Pocahontas, and includes a subplot

involving Sir Francis Drake. This is the first volume in a trilogy entitled *In the Land of Whispers*. Finally, Connie Lapallo tells the Jamestown story from one woman’s point of view in *Dark Enough to See the Stars in a Jamestown Sky* (Llumina Stars, 2006). Settler Joan Peirce comes to Jamestown with her husband on the third supply, surviving a hurricane at sea and the Starving Time as well as quarrels between the choleric John Smith and the other leaders of the settlement. The author includes a glossary and maps.

—Sarah Huggins

Groundbreaking Encyclopedia

Encyclopedia of Slave Resistance and Rebellion (Greenwood Press, 2007). This two-volume set (Greenwood Milestones in African American History) includes more than 260 signed entries authored by 98 scholars from various specialty fields. The text begins with a 20-page overview of the history of slave resistance and a chronology of slavery-related events spanning 736 B.C.E. to 1994. The

entries provide information on the history of slavery in the U.S., as well as in the Americas and ancient Europe. Slave rebellions, rebellion leaders, and types of slave resistance—such as starvation and arson—are the primary focus of the work. The depiction of slavery in twentieth-century films, theater, novels, and television is also discussed. Bibliographic sources are listed at the end of each entry, with the text of each topic cross-referenced to other entries in the set. The text provides copies of more than 60 primary documents such as the Rules for the Society of Negroes written in 1693 and the Cuban Slave Code of 1843, as well as slave narratives, newspaper editorials, and the words of legislators and community leaders. The set concludes with a comprehensive bibliography and a detailed subject index. This in-depth yet readable work is an excellent addition to the subject area.

—Lisa Wehrmann



Archivist of the United States Dr. Allen Weinstein addressed the opening session of the National Genealogical Society’s annual conference in Richmond, Virginia, on May 16, 2007. Afterward, he toured the Library of Virginia with State Archivist Conley L. Edwards, vice president of the Council of State Archivists. Weinstein’s predecessor, Archivist of the United States John Carlin, toured the Library shortly after the current building was dedicated in 1997.

Smith... Award. As a student, she interned at the *Richmond News Leader*.

After college Smith worked as a reporter and as a secondary school teacher. She taught creative writing at Duke University and at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, as well as directing a summer writing workshop for the University of Virginia. In 1981 Smith came to North Carolina State University, where she taught for 19 years before retiring from her position as director of the Creative Writing Program.

Smith's books are alive with a sense of place, echoing the voices and characters of Appalachia and the South. She has received numerous awards and honors including the Southern Book Critics Circle Award (2002), Academy Award in Fiction from the American Academy of Arts & Letters (1999), Robert Penn Warren Prize for Fiction (1991), and the North Carolina Award for Literature (1984). In 1991 Smith was named a member of the Fellowship of Southern Writers.

The annual literary awards honor outstanding Virginia authors and books about Virginia in the areas of fiction, nonfiction, and poetry. Past winners include Geraldine Brooks, Donald McCaig, Eric Pankey, Suzanne Lebsock, Dabney Stuart, Carrie Brown, Charles Wright, Richard Bausch, Ruth Stone, Melvin Patrick Ely, A. Roger Ekirch, and Edward P. Jones. Other awards include the Carole Weinstein Poetry Prize, the People's Choice Awards, and the first annual Whitney and Scott Cardozo Award for Children's Literature.

For more information or to obtain tickets for the event call 804-692-3900.



PAMUNKEY REGIONAL LIBRARY EARNS 2007 RISK MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE AWARD

The Virginia Municipal Liability Pool has selected Pamunkey Regional Library to receive the 2007 Risk Management Performance Award for Tier I members. John McCarthy, Virginia Municipal League Insurance Programs board member and administrator for Rappahannock County, presented the award to Fran Freimarck, director of the Pamunkey Regional Library, and Lauri Harmon, the library's administrative assistant, at the annual general meeting on May 18, 2007.

Since becoming a member of VMLP in 2000, the Pamunkey Regional Library has achieved an overall loss ratio of 19 percent for property and liability coverage. The VMLP praised the library's proactive risk management efforts; quick response to risk management suggestions, service requests, and claims; and excellent management of multiple facilities.

The Virginia Municipal Liability Pool is a nonprofit self-insurance program. Established in 1986, it provides auto, property, and liability insurance to more than 340 local governments in Virginia. VMLP presents the award annually to members based on their loss ratio, completion of risk management guidelines, and effort toward reaching risk management goals.

Everton's Genealogical Helper Rates Library's Web Site

The Library of Virginia's Web site was chosen as one of those with the greatest value to family historians by *Everton's Genealogical Helper*. The magazine emphasizes content, continuing education, and research resources for both professional genealogists and amateur family history researchers. *Genealogical Helper* magazine has been the industry bible for more than 50 years.

Any Web site selected for review in *Everton's Best Rated Genealogy Sites* is granted an award and a logo that can be included on its site to indicate its recognition by Everton Publishers.

{NOTE NEW WEB ADDRESS}

SHOP ONLINE AT

[www.lva.virginia.gov/
whatwedo/shop.htm](http://www.lva.virginia.gov/whatwedo/shop.htm)

The Virginia Shop
AT THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

GODORT Selects Freeing Art from Wood as a 2006 Notable Document

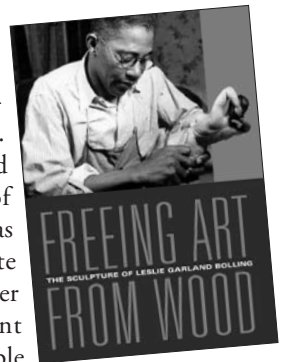
Freeing Art from Wood:

The Sculpture of Leslie Garland Bolling, written by Barbara C. Batson and published by the Library of Virginia, was chosen as a 2006 notable state document award winner by the Government Documents Roundtable

of the American Library Association. The judges praised the book as a "slim but handsome biography of Leslie Garland Bolling and catalog of selected works."

The publication was a companion piece to the Library's well-received exhibition of the same name, which ran from July 24 through October 21, 2006, and examined more than 30 wood sculptures by this self-taught artist. Carved with ordinary pocket-knives, the works ranged in subject from the human body to portraits to African American working people.

"The Library of Virginia is pleased that its publication received this prestigious recognition. *Freeing Art from Wood* is an outstanding example of the Library's long tradition of publishing works about the state's history and culture," said Librarian of Virginia Nolan T. Yelich. *Freeing Art from Wood* is available for \$19.95 from the Virginia Shop, which can be reached at lvashop@lva.virginia.gov or 804-692-3524.



Exhibition on *United States v. Aaron Burr* marks 200th Anniversary of Trial

For six months in 1807, Richmond was the site of a sensational treason trial involving Aaron Burr, the former vice president of the United States. In 1805 Burr became involved in a scheme to separate the trans-Appalachian states from the United States and to wrest control of Mexico from Spain. General James Wilkinson, governor of the Louisiana Territory and Burr's associate, turned against Burr and provided President Thomas Jefferson with copies of Burr's letters. Burr was arrested and brought to Richmond in March 1807. John Marshall, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, presided over the case in his capacity as judge for the fifth circuit court. Burr was indicted on June 24, 1807, on charges of treason against the United States and of instigating war against Spain.

The historical importance of the trial derives from two of Marshall's rulings. In the dispute over executive privilege, Marshall insisted that the president could be compelled to provide evidence to the court under the Sixth Amendment, even though Jefferson avoided being compelled to testify

in person. Marshall also issued a tightly focused interpretation of treason as defined in the Constitution. He reasoned that if the conspiracy had resulted in an overt act of levying war, the conspirators were guilty of treason. He ruled further that without the testimony of two witnesses to an overt act of levying war or giving aid and comfort to the enemy or a confession in open court by the accused—the definition of treason in the Constitution—there was no proof of treason. Burr was acquitted.

A small exhibition featuring records associated with the trial will be on view in the northwest corner of the Library's lobby through September 8, 2007.

The records in the case of *United States v. Aaron Burr* came to the Library of Virginia among more than 55,000 items transferred "by authority of and in accordance with" an order from the United States District Court dated March 6, 1952. These materials included ended cases of the U.S. Circuit Court, 1790–1841. Also among the items transferred were many wills, deeds, letters, and other exhibit papers

that predate the Revolutionary War. State Archivist William Van Schreeven, with the assistance of David J. Mays, member of the Library Board, Richmond attorney, and Pulitzer Prize-winner, arranged the transfer of the records to the archives. Judge Sterling Hutcheson entered the order for the transfer, and the Society of Cincinnati in the State of Virginia provided an annual grant for restoration purposes. Overheated storage conditions had resulted in the decay of many of the papers.

In 1959 the state archivist surveyed the remaining older records in the custody of the clerk of the U.S. Court. The ended papers were being stored in an airless vault. With the assistance of the recently-retired Judge Hutcheson, an application was made to Judge Albert V. Bryan and Judge Walter E. Hoffman to have these remaining early suit papers transferred to the archives. The Library received almost 22,000 more items and 65 volumes as a result of January 8, 1960, United States District Court order. This transfer included materials prior to 1861 and the Confederate States District Court Order Book, 1861–1865.

DONATIONS ENHANCE MAP COLLECTION

In the summer and fall of 2006 the Library's map collection acquired two rare and valuable maps through donation. *A General Map of the Alexandria and Lynchburg Rail Road and its Connections North, South & West*, donated by William Smith, is an extremely rare map showing the proposed route for the Alexandria and Lynchburg Railroad.

Lithographed by A. Hoen and Company, the map was published in Baltimore by the Alexandria and Lynchburg Railroad, circa 1855, to show the proposed railroad line. The geography and railroads exhibited are similar to those shown in the *General Map of the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road and its Connections North, South and West*, which was published about 1849. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad received its charter from Virginia's General Assembly in 1848. No charter appears to exist for the Alexandria and Lynchburg Railroad, although Cook's *Map of the Routes to the Virginia Springs* shows a proposed railroad from Charlottesville to Lynchburg. *A General Map of the Alexandria and Lynchburg Rail Road* received treatment in the Library's Conservation Lab this past winter and is currently available for patron

research in the Natalie P. Voorhees Reading Room on the second floor of the Library.

On November 1, 2006, Mary Beth McIntire, director of the Library of Virginia Foundation, and Cassandra Farrell, map specialist and research archivist, visited Charles Smith to receive and to thank him for his donation of an exceptional edition of the third state of *A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia... Drawn by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson in 1751*. Prior to the French and Indian War, the Board of Trade and Plantations in 1748 requested information from the American colonies concerning activities on the English frontier. Acting Virginia Governor Colonel Lewis Burwell "commissioned Colonel Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson to prepare a map of Virginia." In 1751 Fry and Jefferson delivered a draft to Burwell who sent their map to the Board of Trade and Plantations. The manuscript map was transmitted to Thomas Jefferys, geographer to the Prince of Wales, who engraved and published the map about 1754. Revisions to the first state began almost immediately after publication.

The extensively corrected third state incorporates the revisions made to the map

including new information on Virginia's western lands, the Dalrymple table of distances, and a note concerning longitude beneath the Dalrymple table. What distinguishes this state from any other, however, is the insertion of incorrect degree marks (65° 19' to 72° 19' W of London) inside the upper and lower borders. This error was corrected in the next state (75° 19' to 82° 19'). The Library's map collection includes the corrected fourth state; the sixth state, which was published in 1775; and French derivatives of the map published by Robert de Vaugondy, circa 1757 and circa 1793, and George Louis Le Rouge, 1777.

Digital images of these maps may be purchased from the Library of Virginia by contacting Archives Research Services at 804-692-3888 or by e-mail at archdesk@lva.virginia.gov.

—submitted by Cassandra Farrell,
Research and Information Services

STORIES FROM THE PAST REVEALED IN NOTTOWAY COUNTY CHANCERY RECORDS

A serious problem brought Burkeville merchant Joseph D. Bradshaw into the Nottoway County courthouse in July 1885. The summer had been hot, the well next to his kitchen had gone bad, and Bradshaw was sure it was because of the new cemetery in the Presbyterian churchyard next door. This recently-processed case provides the earliest example of a Nottoway citizen petitioning the court for the public good, as well as for his personal well-being. Bradshaw was loath to have “the silent sheeted dead” as neighbors; frequent funeral processions made home life “any thing but pleasant” and servants were reluctant to work for him. What ultimately brought Bradshaw to court, however, was his fear of germs. He testified that he lived “in dread lest at the opening of every new grave . . . some germ of some fatal disease shall be exhumed to find lodgment in himself, his wife, or some child.” Water from his well, instead of being an “invigorating beverage,” could instead become “a poisonous and death-bearing draught.”

Chancery cases like Joseph Bradshaw’s began with a bill of complaint, explaining the background of the action, followed by an answer from the parties being sued. Bradshaw’s complaint was accompanied by a map, hand drawn in pencil, showing his house, the church, the cemetery, and the nearby schoolhouse. Chancery cases could not be readily decided by existing written laws, so court-appointed commissioners decided a fair and equitable settlement of the case based on the evidence presented and reported their findings to the court. The court’s decision, or final decree, was the last step in the proceedings of a chancery case. Despite dramatic testimony from Amelia County physician Joseph M. Southall that the graves posed a danger to public health and the water supply, the Bradshaw case was dismissed.

Chancery cases may contain useful information for biographical, genealogical, and historical research. They often address the division of estates, the dissolution of business partnerships, the resolution of land disputes, and divorce. Other Nottoway cases reveal detailed family histories, tracing the settlement of estates with far-flung descendants in North Carolina, Arizona, and California (for example, a settlement

finalized in 1929 identified more than 100 heirs to the unmarried Bridges brothers). Other cases document family discord, financial mismanagement, and civic life, including the business of the school board and local churches.

Voices from the past can be heard in chancery records. In the spring of 1914, Virginia Pegram Wilson brought her marriage license to court to request a divorce from her husband, Eddie. She was nineteen years old when she married him in Brunswick County in 1909, but left him two years later after he beat her and then threatened to kill her. She charged him with cruelty and desertion, the court published a notice of the case in the *Blackstone Courier*, and the couple was officially granted a divorce. Virginia Wilson’s deposition provides a moving first-person account of the life of a young, abused African American woman in the early twentieth-century Piedmont region. When asked if her husband gave her “a pretty good whipping,” she replied, “He struck me. He did not have a stick but he beat me with his hands. He was mad and fussed and told me that I had better go home, and if I did not, he would kill me. I got my clothes and went home.” The year after her divorce was granted, Virginia married a widowed barber in Nottoway County.

Researchers may search Nottoway County chancery cases (1818–1968) on the Library of Virginia’s Web site (www.lva.virginia.gov), which also includes a listing of all the localities currently indexed and the format in which the records are available. Click on the site index, then scroll to the letter “C” and select “Chancery Records Index.” The searchable database gives the locality where the case was recorded, an index number for the case, the names of the plaintiff and defendant, the surnames of others involved in a case, and the reel number if the case has been microfilmed. Wills and plats are also noted in the index. The chancery database allows researchers to locate cases regardless of court, and regardless of the original arrangement (chronological or numerical by file number). Researchers will find search tips and other helpful information (including a glossary of terms) on the Library’s Web site.

Fauquier and Caroline counties are the only localities for which digital chancery images are currently available, but the Nottoway County chancery records will be digitized as soon as possible. Researchers may examine the original records in the Library’s Archives Reading Room, where special rules governing use and copying apply.

The online chancery records index is a result of archival processing projects sponsored by the Virginia Circuit Court Records Preservation Program at the Library of Virginia. Each of Virginia’s 120 circuit courts is eligible to receive a grant from the CCRP to process and index the pre-1913 chancery records in the circuit court clerk’s office. Records may also be transferred to the Library, where expert processors carefully unwrap bundles of chancery papers, flat-file the documents from each case, rehouse them in acid-free folders and boxes, and index information useful to researchers. Archivists painstakingly separate and organize tangled records. They stabilize court records that are creased and fragile as the result of moisture, dirt, and age, thereby revealing their stories for researchers. These modest sheets of paper effectively illuminate the small things and daily cares that are often forgotten in the big picture of history.

The chancery records of Nottoway County provide a valuable source for researchers. “These records are important because they help document the rich history of Nottoway County and its inhabitants,” said Carl Childs, director of Local Records Services at the Library. “To truly understand the history of a region, a person must research the records of the local circuit court, particularly the chancery records, as they provide critical information for historians, genealogists, and other researchers.” Childs credits former clerk James King and present clerk Jane Brown for their strong commitment to preserving these vital records. “Their recognition of the importance of these records,” he explains, “helped ensure the success of this project.”

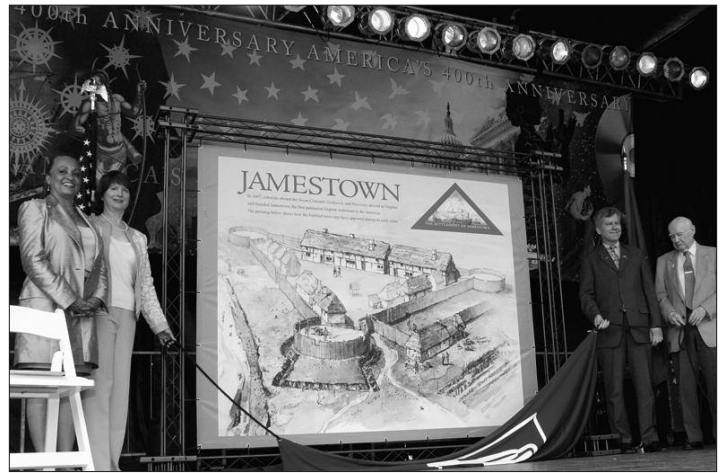
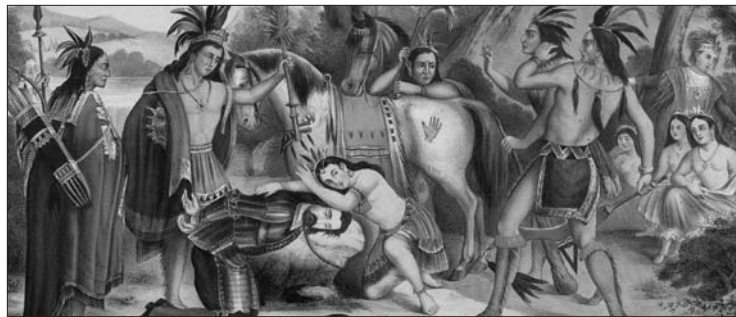
—submitted by Jennifer Davis McDaid,
Archival and Records Management Services

JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION HAS LIBRARY'S STAMP ON IT

The 2007 stamp commemorating the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown features an image from a painting in the Library of Virginia's collections. The special stamp is only the third triangular one issued in the history of the U.S. Postal Service. The stamp represents the three-sided fort at Jamestown and shows three ships, the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery, bringing the first settlers to Virginia in May 1607. The 1949 painting is by Griffith Bailey Coale. The painting hangs in the former Virginia Senate chamber, now used for occasional committee meetings.

Coale (1890–1950) was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and is perhaps best known for his work during World War II. Commissioned as a lieutenant commander, Coale convinced the Navy to start the Navy Combat Artist Corps, a group of 11 artists who visited the front and painted the Navy in action.

If you saw the cover of the May 7, 2007, issue of *Time* magazine you also saw an image from the Library's collection—a colorful lithograph by H. Schile, *Captain John Smith Rescued by Pocahontas*.



(above) New Millennium Studios Vice President Daphne Maxwell Reid, United States Postal Service Governor Katherine Tobin, Virginia Attorney General Bob McDonnell, and Jamestown 2007 Stamp and Cachet Project Director Dr. Edwin Logan at the unveiling of the Settlement of Jamestown commemorative stamp on May 11, 2007.



(left) Coale's painting
(far left) Schile lithograph



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